



N.O.W. News

Vol. 38 No. 1

Spring 2000



Where you can find

Coins, Tokens, Currency,
Whatzits
and

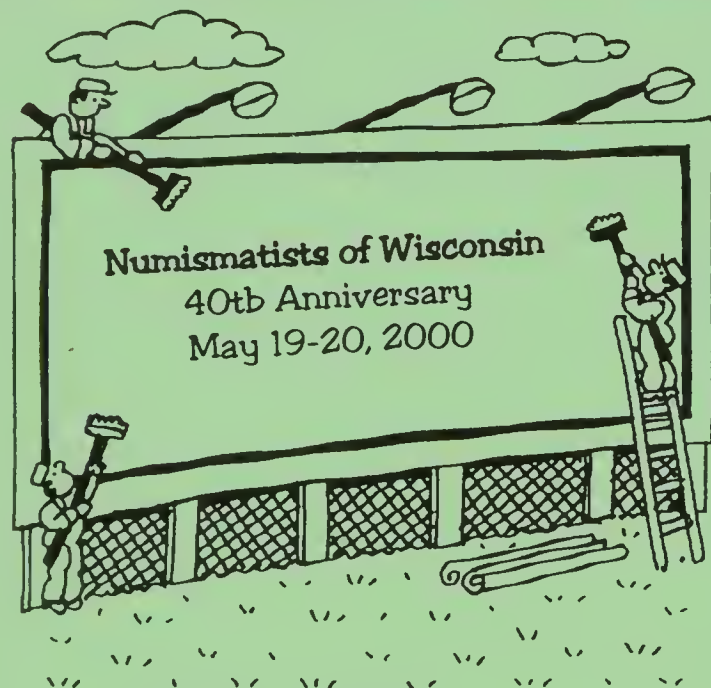
NOW

May 19-20, 2000

Numismatists of Wisconsin

The objective of Numismatists of Wisconsin is to encourage and promote interest in numismatics, to cultivate friendly relations between Wisconsin coin collectors and Wisconsin coin clubs, and to encourage and assist new numismatic hobbyists. All resources of the organization shall be used to further these objectives.

Dues are \$5 per year and entitles participants to NOW News, this quarterly publication. Among the services offered are coin authentication, a Speaker's Bureau, show calendar coordination and guidelines to assist coin clubs hosting the annual NOW Convention.



Spring 2000

Featured in Each Issue

President's Message	2
Secretary's Musings	4
Coin Club News	6
What's New?	8-12
Ads	5,22
Book Nook	15
Membership Application/Advertising	23
NOW Officers	24
Show Calendar	25-26

Spring Tidbits

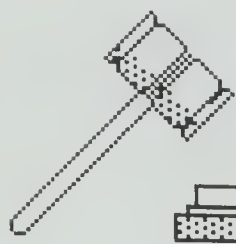
Come and Enjoy a Day in Iowa	3
ANA Summer Seminar	6
The Golden Dollar Coin	7
Pennsylvania Quarter	12-13
New Jersey Quarter	13
ATMs in Antarctica	14
New Numismatic Items for Collectors	14
A New Abe and Alex for Your Wallet	20
Stolen Identities	20
Piggy Bank Profits	21

Articles

A Tennessee Ghost Town (Jim Medd)	16
Payment Checks of the Cherry Harvest (Gene Johnson)	17-18
Buffalo Nickels a Challenging Series to Collect (Bill Brandimore)	18-19
Swedish Plate Money (Phyllis Calkins)	21

Deadline

News for the next issue should be sent to the Editor before May 1st.



President's Message

by Lee Hartz

Well, Christmas has come and gone and hopefully, Santa was good to you. I know that it was reported in the last issue, but I want to take a moment to mourn the passing of Peter Phillips and Neva Helm. I wasn't aware of their passing until it was announced in the Winter issue of NOW News. I'm sure that the hobby is the poorer for their loss.

The winter/spring slate of coin shows is under way. It started with the FUN show in Orlando, then Rockford the first weekend of February, then the CPMX paper money show in Chicago and the Racine show in Franksville. March and April shows include Sheboygan, Waukesha, Madison, Milwaukee's South Shore Coin Club, Appleton, CICF in Chicago, Wausau, Central States and then our very own NOW show in Iola, courtesy of Krause Publications.

I just received an announcement from Cliff Mishler of K.P. (actually a bourse application) for the spring NOW show. Sounds like things are well in hand and we should have an excellent show. The dates are May 19 & 20.

NOW has firm commitments only for the 2000 show. We're looking for coin clubs to host our 2001 and later shows. It has been suggested that somewhere in the southern part of the state would be preferred. Keep in mind that NOW normally has a spring show, but we have had instances where the show actually was held in the fall. Any club that

might be interested in hosting us should contact Ron Calkins or myself. Ron's address is elsewhere in this issue and my e-mail address is lhartz@asapnet.net. We look forward to hearing from clubs who would like to host a NOW show.



Numismatists of Wisconsin

May 19-20, 2000

hosted by

Krause Publications

700 East State Street

Iola, Wisconsin

Show Hours

Friday 2:00-6:00 p.m.

Saturday 9:00-6:00

Saturday Activities

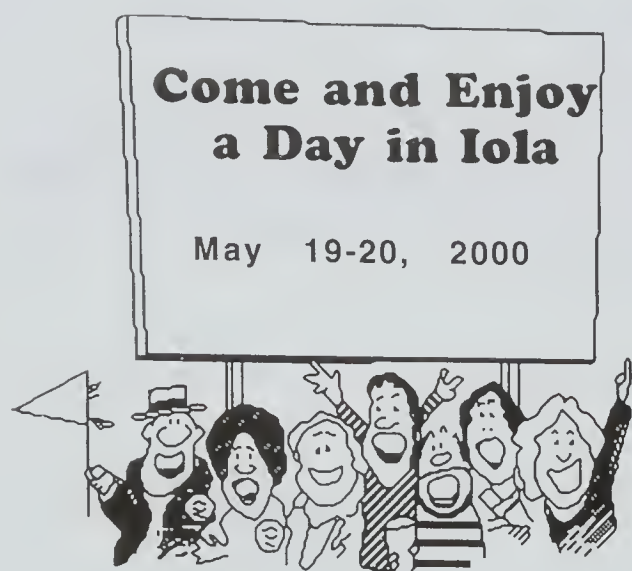
- * Buy, Sell or Browse numismatic items from dealers around Wisconsin and neighboring states;
- * Open House at Krause Publications
- * Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge Clinic
- * Educational Programs
- * 7th Annual "Whatzit Day" (similar to Antique Roadshow)

Bourse Contact

Cliff Mishler, Krause Publications

700 East State Street

Iola, WI 54990



Join Us for a Great Weekend

The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Numismatists of Wisconsin will be celebrated with a special event hosted in Iola, where the organization was founded on July 10, 1960.

The focus of this special event will be a relaxing weekend for the hobby community and we'll be able to re-live 40 years of coin collecting heritage in Wisconsin as told by those members who lived the experience.

Enjoy Shopping a Mini-Bourse of Numismatic Wonders

Collectors and dealers alike are invited and encouraged to come and have a good time and do some buying and selling of coins, paper money, tokens and medals. Dealers will attend from around Wisconsin and neighboring states.

Open House at Krause Publications

If you haven't toured the KP facility in the past, you're in for a real treat. They publish 52 hobby-related publications in

addition to over 700 books that are of interest to collectors. Their facility and high-tech equipment is awesome compared to 40 years ago.

Activities Planned

A series of educational programs is included in the activities planned for Saturday. Boy Scouts will have an opportunity to participate in a Coin Collecting Merit Badge Clinic, which will also be held on Saturday.

A cookout Saturday evening will be held on the grounds of the adjacent Thorson House, Krause Publications' guest house, at which NOW's 40th anniversary will be formally celebrated.

Show Hours

On Friday, the Bourse will be open to the public from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. and from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday.

Food Service

Snacks and beverages will be available in the exhibition hall.

Overnight Accommodations are not available in Iola, but reservations can be made at one of the near-by motels in Waupaca (13 miles) or Stevens Point (25 miles). A small block of rooms have been reserved for NOW at the Village Inn in Waupaca (\$65, \$79, \$85). Their address is 1060 West Fulton, Waupaca, 54981. Call 1-800-626-6391.



Secretary's Musings

by Ron Calkins

All In the Family -- A few weeks ago my grandson spent the day with me -- Josh is (hopefully) a 9-year old budding numismatist. He became interested in coins over a year ago and is now collecting the new quarters, which he is putting into the new book he got for his birthday.

40 Years Passed Too Fast - Before I know it, we'll be on our way to lola to celebrate NOW's 40th anniversary. NOW officers have been planning this special event with Krause Publications' staff for a couple of years. Chet Krause, past president of KP, was the 2nd president of NOW and if it weren't for Chet, we probably wouldn't be celebrating anything. Last August Krause began construction on a 14,400 sq. foot building which will be ready for NOW's anniversary. It's located just north of the "Tower" on the Old Car Show grounds and allows plenty of room for dealers, exhibits, educational programs and other events scheduled during the weekend.

Sunshine Report - Earlier this year, Past NOW Governor, Dan Scheid, was hospitalized with lung and heart problems. Dan says thanks to good doctors, friends and God's help, he is recovering quickly. Dan designed numerous wooden nickels for NOW and other Wisconsin coin clubs.

Good Luck - Karen Jach of Milwaukee, announced she is seeking the office of vice president of Central States Numismatic Society. For the past 10 years she has been co-editor of "The Centinel," is past president of the South Shore Coin Club and served as exhibit chairman for the South Shore Coin Club and the Milwaukee Numismatic Society. Karen holds memberships in NOW, ANA, SSCC, MNS, MSNS, WIN and Treasury Historical Association and is a certified ANA judge for local, regional and national shows.

Thanks - We recently received a large box from Daryl Helm that contained many older issues of NOW News, a few medals and some paperbacks that he donated to us in memory of his parents, Neva and Harold Helm. They were both very supportive of NOW and we appreciate receiving these treasures.

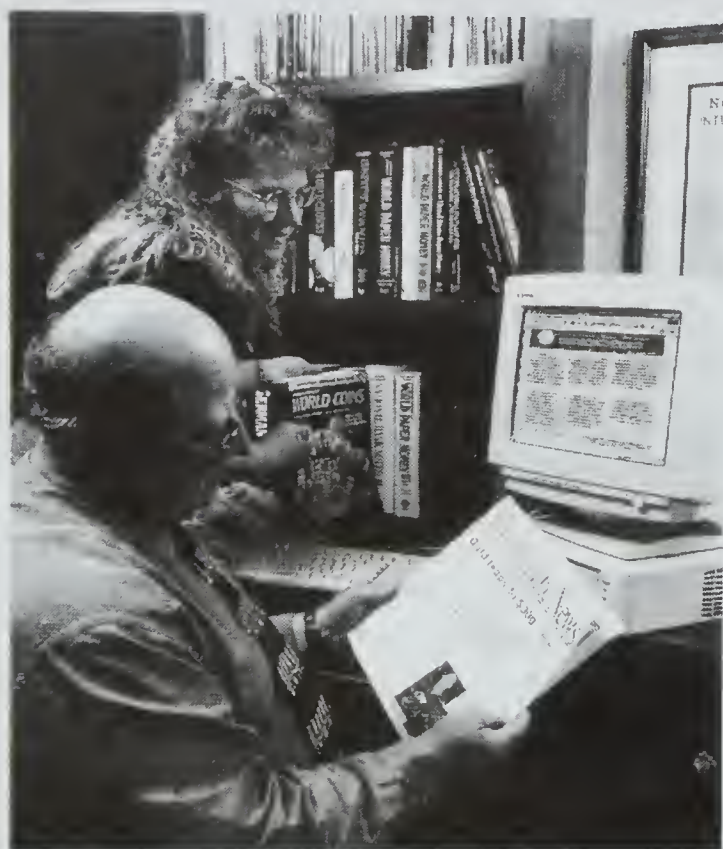
Internet Success - Hank Theole had success selling a copy of his book, "Wisconsin Saloon Era Tokens 1865-1920" on Ebay recently for \$26.55. It's a catalog of tokens used in Wisconsin before prohibition and was originally published by the Nicolet Coin Club in 1985 for the NOW convention in Appleton. It originally sold for \$3 -- guess it does pay to surf!

Lost Coin Clubs - These clubs haven't renewed their NOW Memberships -- Northwoods Stamp & Coin Club (member since 1986) and Tomah Coin Club (lost since 1998).

Editor's Note - In editing information from the internet on the new quarters, it seemed to be written on a 3rd grade level. Perhaps this was intended or perhaps it's a sign of the "dumbing of America."

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Coin Club News

Kenosha Coin Club - Club meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the 1st Thursday of each month (except July and August) at 3030 39th Avenue in Kenosha. Officers are:

President	Milan Alusic
Vice President	George Conrad
Secretary	Jerry Binsfeld
Treasurer	Kevin Hoft
Sgt. at Arms	Ed Hoft

Madison Coin Club

Members meet at 7:30 on the 2nd Monday of each month in the Zimbrick Buick Community Meeting Room. At their March meeting they discussed their upcoming show and looked at computers/internet and numismatics.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society

Exhibit chairman, Betty Petrovick, presented the Del Bertschy Award and a 1/10 oz. gold coin to Leon Saryan for the Best in Show exhibit at the MNS 65th Anniversary Show.



ANA Summer Seminar

Session 1 July 1-7
Session 2 July 8-14

For an unforgettable experience, join other numismatists at the ANA Summer Seminar on the beautiful campus of the Colorado College in Colorado Springs. This popular event has been expanded to 2 weeks to offer this opportunity to more ANA members. Each of the seminars offers a wide and varied selection of your favorite courses, plus many exciting new classes suited for everyone from the curious beginner to the most advanced numismatist.

Students can take a week-long class, selecting a course from either the Session One or Two lists, or stay both weeks and take two classes. This year the ANA is also offering full and half-day classes for non-numismatists.

The seminar offers nightly "bull sessions" (mini-numismatic presentations and discussions), optional tours, special events, lots of great food -- including a graduation banquet -- and daily opportunities to visit ANA Headquarters, Money Museum and the Resource Center. All this in a beautiful Rocky Mountain setting.

Other optional attractions include:

- Numismatic trip to Denver and the Mint;
- Evening excursion to Pikes Peak;
- The YN-run benefit auction;
- Optional overnight tours on July 7-8;
- Colorado Springs Coin Show July 7-9

For more information, call ANA at 1-800-367-9723 ext. 126.

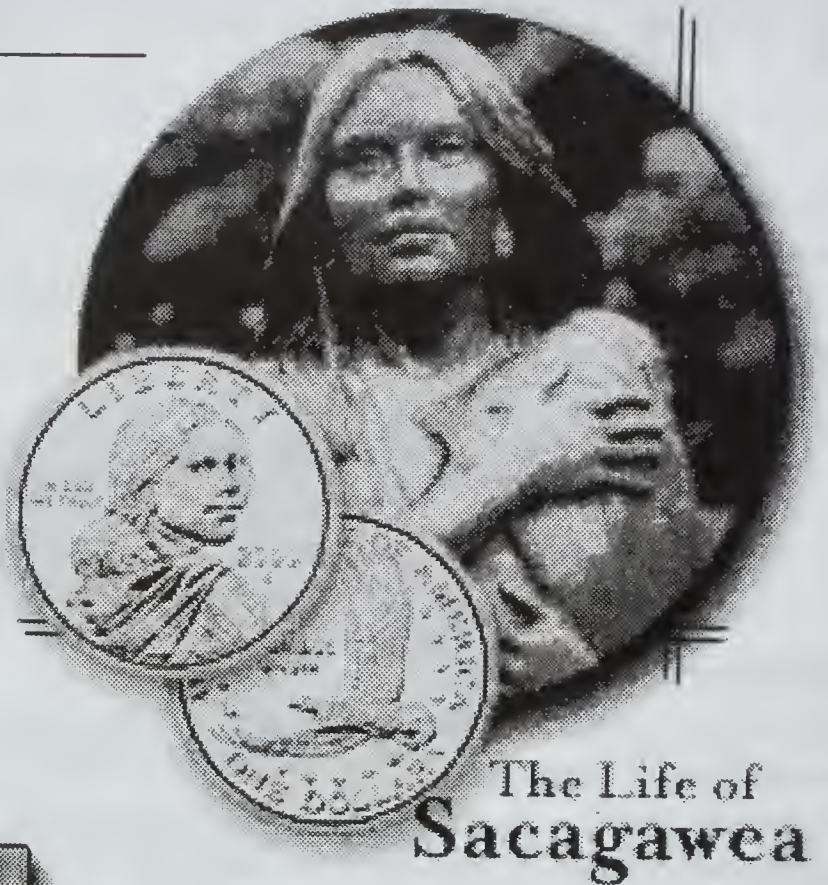
The Golden Dollar Coin

The Life of Sacagawea

Our parents and grandparents learned all about her. Our children know about her too, as today her story is taught in classrooms across our nation.

Sacagawea was the Shoshone Indian who assisted the historic Lewis and Clark expedition. Between 1804-1806, while still a teenager, she guided the adventurers from the Northern Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean and back. Her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, and their son who was born during the trip, Jean Baptiste, also accompanied the group.

Without Sacagawea's navigational, diplomatic, and translating skills, the famous Lewis and Clark expedition would have perished. She helped Lewis and Clark obtain the horses they needed to continue their journey.



Statue photo courtesy of the artist, Agnes Vincen Talbot.

Meet the model for the coin.

Now, almost 200 years later, the resourceful Native American steps back into the limelight. Sacagawea replaces suffragette Susan B. Anthony as the image on the dollar coin. Soon everyone who handles the Golden Dollar will remember the brave 15-year-old who, carrying her child on her back, guided an unprecedented mission.

What did Sacagawea look like?

More statues, streams, lakes, landmarks, parks, songs, ballads and poems honor this young woman than any other woman in American history. Yet no portraits created during her lifetime exist. Even Lewis and Clark's journals don't include sketches or other clues as to what she really looked like. This appealed to the Dollar Coin Design Advisory Committee torn between recommending a real person or an allegorical image for the new coin. Because no factual representations of Sacagawea exist, her image has been left largely to imagination.



Where's George?

Associated Press

If you've wondered where your money goes, now you can find out. The Internet site www.wheresgeorge.com in honor of the president whose likeness graces the \$1 bill tracks U.S. currency as it changes hands from city to city.

Bills marked with www.wheresgeorge.com have been through Ryan's Produce in Albany, NY and the tax collector's office in Coffey County, Kansas. A marked \$100 bill bought a nail gun in Lorton, VA and at last report was 20 miles away in Sterling, VA. It's an Internet site that isn't porn and it's not selling anything... it's pure fun and people appreciate that!

The record starts when someone enters the serial number of a bill at the website and marks the bill with the website address. About 3.5% of them will be logged again by someone else as they change hands.

The \$1 bills seem to get most of the hits. Some bills have been logged at 6 places. It's interesting that some bills travel only 2 or 3 miles in several months. One person who logged 1,300 bills said she found her bills were spent in bars, fast-food places and one was used to pay a hooker. The hits are real. Three digits of the bill's serial number are masked by the site to prevent bogus entries.

A lady living in Pittsburgh has logged bills since last August and has read of their

travels as far as California. Money fascinated her since childhood when she stamped her bills with a cartoon horse to see if she would get it back. One of her bills was returned at a movie theater.

Hank Esken created the website to practice his web page design and didn't think it would be as addicting as people are finding it. Advertising and rubber stamps with the Internet address on them pays for the site. Since the website went up, 68,392 people entered 1,025,076 bills, totaling \$6,005.796. Defacing currency is a crime but federal law defines "defacing" as altering a bill so much that it can't be used.

ATMs Identify Customers by Iris Scanning

Automated teller machines that use iris scanning instead of personal identification numbers went into effect several months ago.

The system uses cameras to locate and scan the colored part of a customer's eye, then matches the pattern with one that had been previously stored in a computer.

Three branches of Bank United, all inside Kroger supermarkets in Texas, were first to install the new system. The machines don't require customers to present any other form of identification -- not even their ATM cards. The cameras are linked to a database and automatically identifies the person as a bank customer.

The new system is being used in 8 countries, and so many banks across the world are interested in this new system that it's almost impossible to handle it all.



The Millennium in Silver

by Timothy Green
Silver Institute

It's tempting to nominate silver as the precious metal of the millennium. For 900 years, it was used by most people as coinage

and then in the 20th century, as that coinage was phased out, silver's natural properties of sensitivity to light, electrical and thermal conductivity made it indispensable in the photography and electronics industry. Silver goes into this new millennium with a secure future of broadly based demand.

Delving into the silver experience of the last 1,000 years, I found how even in 1000 AD, it was already in many people's pockets. The silver penny or denarius was the basis of coinage throughout western Europe, and it was an essential status symbol among kings, princes, feudal lords and bishops to have a mint making the local variations.

The Crusaders paid their way in silver. They gave Venice alone 300,000 ounces of silver to build their invasion fleet for the fourth Crusade in 1204. Fed by this silver and later by fresh supplies from new mines in Germany, Serbia and Bohemia (now the Czech Republic), Venice was the prime market for 400 years. It was tightly regulated; all silver had to be registered and assayed. Venice's silver grosso coin and ingots stamped with the seal of the San Marco Mint to guarantee fineness were welcomed not just in Europe, but throughout North Africa, the Middle East, India and China. Special galleys were built for silver convoys to

Alexandria and the Black Sea port of Trebizond. Merchants of Venice, shrewdly spreading the risk by assigning their bags of silver among different galleys, sent up to 400,000 ounces a year to Alexandria to pay for silk and spices from the East. Not to be outdone, a French silver mine owner and merchant, Jacques Couer, in the 15th century, sent his own fleet to Syria with up to 75,000 ounces at a time.

That such statistics are available speaks to the credit of many economic historians who have pieced together the pattern of prices, production and flows. Frederick Lane and Reinhold Mueller were academic detectives for Venice from 1200-1500; we know the mint there coined over 1 million ounces of silver in 1421-22 and much of that went to Syria, Egypt and England. A young American historian, Earl J. Hamilton, set out for Seville with his family in the late 1920s and spent 6 years among the ledgers of the Casa de la Contratacion (House of Trade) tracking the flows of silver and gold into Spain from the Americas in the 16th century. He counted precisely 236,674,424 ounces of silver imports to Seville between 1521 (when the first silver arrived) and 1600. Then it was the turn of K.N. Chaudhuri to tell us what happened to much of this silver as he analyzed the ledgers of the English East Indian Company marshaling their shipments to India. He accounted for nearly 125 million ounces between 1600 and 1760. No wonder that Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint in England, commented in 1717 that the East "carries away the silver from all Europe".

Silver was always a matter of politics. The House of Commons in England petitioned the king in 1453 to reopen ancient silver mines in Cornwall because of the "great bullion

famine" which had closed most mints in Europe. A century later, Henry VIII debased the silver coin in England in an effort to pay his war debts. In 1763, Frederick the Great of Prussia bought up silver in Amsterdam for coins to put his nation on a sounder economic footing. One of Napoleon's actions after the French Revolution was to stabilize the currency on a bimetallic system, a gold/silver ratio of 1:15.5 with a silver five-franc coin as the mainstay of circulation.

The retention of bimetallism, with a fixed ratio between gold and silver, provoked one of the great economic debates of the 19th century. After the California and Australia gold discoveries around 1850 ushered in a new dimension of gold supply, most leading nations switched to the gold standard.

Bimetallism, especially in the United States where silver mining also boomed after 1850, fought a strong rear guard action. The silver lobby got through the Bland Allison Act of 1878 and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 which required the U.S. government to buy silver, but both were short-lived. The final test was the presidential election of 1896 in which William Jennings Bryan, the Democrat from Nebraska, fought for bimetallism. When he lost, the battle was over; the U.S. went on the gold standard four years later.

What is the Future of Silver?

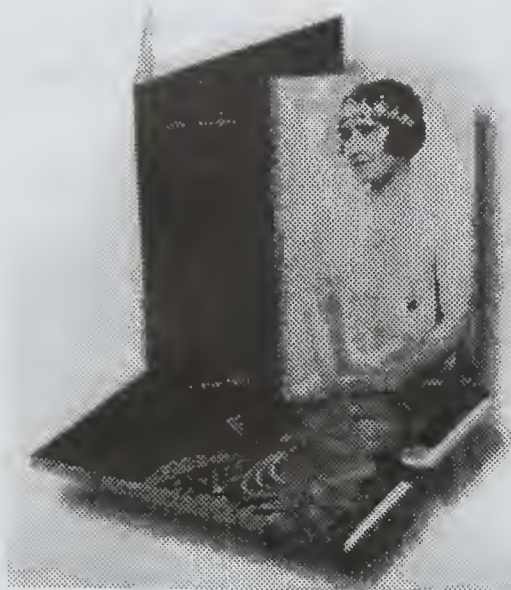
Throughout the millennium it had been minted for coin or shipped to the East, where it was highly valued as a means of saving.

Salvation came in photography, industry and electronics. Photography had been invented by a young Frenchman in 1822. The U.S. Mint estimated by 1895 that photographic use of silver nitrate was 10 million ounces annually, and total fabrication, excluding

coin, was 32 million ounces. That wasn't enough to save the silver price, which halved between 1850 and 1900, while the gold/silver ratio widened from 1:15.5 to 1:33.33. Although heavy demand in India and China saved the day for the next 3 decades, helped by special silver coinage in Britain, France and the U.S. during World War I, the ultimate humiliation came in 1931. Under-cut by the depression and Indian dishoarding, the price fell to its lowest of the millennium -- one shilling or \$0.24 per troy ounce fine; the gold/silver ratio was 1:86. In pounds sterling, this was half the price in 1,000 AD.

Silver was once called "the restless metal." From that low of \$0.24 in 1931, silver hit an historic high of \$49.45 in 1980, thanks to Bunker Hunt, and today the price is comfortable between \$5 and \$6 per ounce. Hunt reminds us that speculators have always been tempted by silver. The first attempt to corner the silver market was by an unidentified speculator in London in 1717, who lost out on a 1.1 million ounce position. In 1912, an Indian speculator, Chunilal Saraya, was similarly caught out on a 30-million ounce position. The heart of the matter is that by 1961, world fabrication for photography, industry, electronics and jewelry had outstripped new production. Today, mine output at 545 million ounces compares with annual fabrication of 840 million ounces. Silver has real purpose.

Looking back, I see 3 champions -- Venice as the great market before 1500, Mexico as the dominant producer for the last 300 years and India as the consistent consumer, still good for 100 million ounces annually. The Venetians, whose silver grossi and mint-marked ingots went there in 1300, would be pleased.



Queen Mother Centenary Crown
Presentation Folder
Struck by the British Royal Mint

British Royal Mint

As a special tribute to Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, the British Royal Mint has issued a superb 5-pound coin to honor the centenary of her birth on August 4, 1900. The cupro-nickel version of the crown is available now. Additionally, gold and silver Proof crowns will also be available shortly.

Loved and admired in Britain and around the world, rarely has there been a figure who has served so long in public service, so completely capturing the hearts of so many as has Britain's Queen Mother. Born at Glamis Castle in Scotland, Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon was the 9th child of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. When the Castle was used as a convalescent hospital during the First World War, the youthful Elizabeth took a warm and compassionate interest in the wounded soldiers, even writing letters for them. Slowly she blossomed into the society beauty who was to capture the heart of Prince Albert, the second son of Britain's reigning monarch, King George V.

When they married, there was no thought that Prince Albert would ever be king. That duty would fall to his elder brother who was expected to reign as Edward VIII. The story of Edward's relationship with the American

divorcee, Wallis Simpson, is well documented and the rest is history. However, from 1924, as the Duke and Duchess of York, the young royal couple gained invaluable experience as they fulfilled many public engagements. Upon the death of King George V in 1936 and the subsequent abdication of Edward VIII, Prince Albert -- choosing his fourth Christian name -- was crowned King George VI on May 12, 1937. The new King and his Queen Consort were the first reigning British monarchs to visit South Africa, Canada and the United States. Their tour of Canada in 1939 concluded with a visit to New York's World Fair as well as a stay with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at his Hyde Park, NY home.

A special bond grew between the Queen Mother and the British people as she and the King remained in London during the Second World War. So often, after a night of heavy bombing during the blitz, they would be seen touring the bomb-damaged areas, talking with people, doing whatever they could to hold up morale. Sadly, after 16 years on the throne and a prolonged period of ill health, King George VI died on February 6, 1952. As her 18-year old daughter came to the throne as Queen Elizabeth II, Queen Consort Elizabeth took on a new role as the Queen Mother, a position she has now held with incredible dignity for almost 50 years.

Always willing to do whatever she could for the people of Britain and the Commonwealth, the Queen Mother met the awesome task of public service with grace, charm and unflinching devotion. For years she worked with undiminished energy and enthusiasm as, even at the age of 90, she served as patron of some 300 organizations and charities. Now in her 100th year, she remains loved

and revered by a nation, grateful for her own love, service and dedication to Britain and its Commonwealth of Nations. For the portrait of the Queen Mother, Ian Rank-Broadley worked from photographs. The Queen Mother is shown in profile, looking to the left in the opposite direction to that of the Queen's profile upon the obverse. The inscription "*Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother 1900-2000*" and the denomination FIVE POUNDS are shown around the upper circumference of the design which is completed by cheering crowds in the background; those in 19th-century dress celebrating her birth; those in modern dress celebrating her 100th year.

The obverse of the Centenary Crown bears the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse. The elegant Presentation Folder includes photos and background information covering many facets of the Queen Mother's life and work. The 5-pound crown-sized piece is struck in cupro-nickel. There is no mintage limit, but it's important to note that the coin is not included in either the United Kingdom Proof Set or the Uncirculated Collection. To order for \$16.50, call 800-221-1215 or check website: <http://www.royalmint.com>.



Founded in 1681 by William Penn, the state was supposed to be called Sylvania or "woodland" after the region's beautiful forests. England's King Charles II, however, later suggested adding the "Penn" in honor of William Penn's father, a noted admiral.

William Penn achieved many historic firsts. He drafted the first document safeguarding life, liberty and property through a jury trial, known as Penn's "Great Law". He also wrote the 1701 Charter of Privileges, which contains many principles found in present-day constitutions.

By 1776, Pennsylvania was the 3rd largest colony, and Philadelphia was the world's second largest English-speaking city next to London, England. People started to notice a local named Benjamin Franklin, who commanded their attention with his wit and common-sense philosophy. A statesman, printer, scientist and writer, he helped draft the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, creating the United States of America.

The U.S. Constitution was "born" in Philadelphia, the nation's second capital. In 1787, the city played host to statesmen from the original colonies who met to commiserate about the lack of a central governing power. Out of the Federal Constitutional Convention came our Constitution.

In 1792 the first U.S. Mint was opened under the direction of David Rittenhouse, a well-known philosopher and scientist. The first coin released into circulation by the Mint was the half disme (dime) or 5 cent piece. Only 1,500 of these coins were struck during these early months. To get things started, George Washington donated over \$100 of his own silver. The original Mint was located on 7th Street in Philadelphia. Today's Mint is located on North Independence Mall.

By the mid-1800s, Pennsylvania was an industrial powerhouse with iron and growing

steel industries. Steel was a key ingredient for the rails that spanned the nation, the buildings that dotted the landscape of many cities, and the weapons of national defense.

Pennsylvania was the location of the winter encampment at Valley Forge where Continental Army troops were under the command of General George Washington.

During the Civil War, Pennsylvania was a key player for the north. Strategically located, the state served as a bridge to ally states and shielded the northern states from attack by the South. The Battle of Gettysburg took place in the southeast corner of the state and marked a critical turning point in the war between the states.

Because of location, Pennsylvania became known as the "Keystone State" since the state's geographical location was seen as a "key" or critical stone in the north's wall against the south. Over the years, the state rapidly emerged as a mighty industrial commonwealth, dominated by oil drilling, coal mining and steel production. Huge industrial conglomerates, including the U.S. Steel company sprang up.



Just across the Hudson River from New York City, bordering Philadelphia and edged in wide open beaches from Sandy Hook to Cape May, New Jersey is the country's 9th most populous state, but ranks only 46th in size.

Originally settled by the Dutch in the early 17th century, it was during the American Revolution that New Jersey was the chief link between the two cities that later became the first and second capitals of the new nation (New York City and Philadelphia). This central location meant NJ hosted many famous Revolutionary battles, including the Battles of Trenton in 1776, Princeton in 1777 and Monmouth in 1778. It was before the Battle of Trenton that George Washington made his surprise crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night to defeat the Hessian army. This is the scene depicted on the New Jersey quarter.

Two New Jersey cities served as temporary national capitals -- Princeton (from June 30 to November 4, 1783) and Trenton (from November 1 to December 24, 1784).

Notable Natives

In 1804, Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States, shot and killed his political rival, Alexander Hamilton, in Weehawken, and by the end of the century, Thomas Alva Edison lit the first practical electric lamp at Menlo Park, and John P. Holland had launched the first usable submarine. Grover Cleveland is the only U.S. President to be elected for 2 non-consecutive terms (1885-1889).

John Stevens (1749-1838) was a lawyer, engineer and inventor of the screw-driven steamboat and the Phoenix, an ocean-going steamboat. Stevens launched the world's first steam-ferry service in 1811 and built the first steam locomotive in the US in 1825. He also helped develop the US patent law.

In the mid-1900s, electronics and chemical industries sprouted, largely because of World War II. The state produced communications equipment, ships, weapons and ammunition.



ATMs in Antarctica Pose Restocking Challenge

submitted by Leon Saryan

U.S. researchers at McMurdo Station in Antarctica are cut off from civilization, but not from cash... they have ATMs.

The automated teller machines at the outpost that sits atop the bleak and frozen continent are inside Building 155 in the hallway that researchers call Highway One. Scientists use the cash when they frequent a base general store and assorted coffeehouse-pubs.

"Their expenses are low, but they like to do little things" said Valerie Carroll, spokeswoman for the Colorado-based company that stocks and maintains the ATMs.

While most ATMs can still be found at bank branches, they have also popped up in bowling alleys, restaurants, casinos, sports arenas and in the remotest of locations. There are ATMs in the Yukon Territory, on the Galapagos Islands, in the Andes Mountains and aboard cruise ships.

That creates some interesting challenges. Banks and armored cars must scramble to restock the ATMs when the ships arrive in port. Last-minute schedule changes can wreak havoc. Terry Zink, senior vice president of ATM banking for Wells Fargo, which owns the Antarctica ATMs, said stocking and servicing ATMs "on the ice" also presents challenges. During the winter, air service to Antarctica for ATM service technicians is limited because of the weather. Flights are often not available for 4 months at a time. Zink said that while Wells Fargo sends a crew down to do preventive

maintenance on the machines during the summer, the company has had to train researchers at McMurdo Station to stock and service the ATMs the rest of the time.

ANA

New Numismatic Items for Collectors

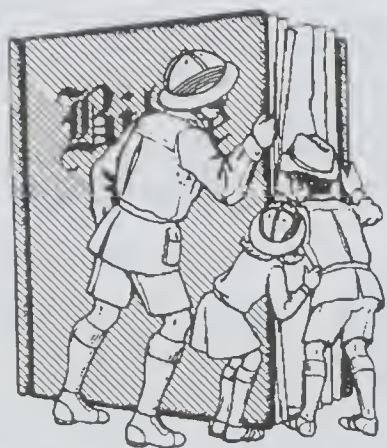
The Spring edition of "Money Market," offers many interesting numismatic items for collectors -- books, videos, CD-Roms, microscopes (one with a camera mount), scales, kits and many other products... Home-Study Courses are even offered.

The new collector may be interested in the book, "Helpful Hints for Enjoying Coin Collecting" or a video "Money: History in Your Hands" narrated by James Earl Jones which provides a unique insight into art, culture, religion and politics. The Whitman Coin Collecting Starter Set for \$18.95 has everything needed to start collecting.

"Coin Keeper Deluxe" is a new version of one of the first collection software packages on the market. Version 6 is the only software available today that combines a comprehensive database program with text and images from the ANA's official Grading Standards on one CD-Rom. This program tracks your collection with multiple values and want lists. More than 1,100 images show all US coin types in various grades. The CD-ROM contains both Windows and Mac versions and lists at \$79.95.

ANA 2000 Calendar Medals are still available. These 3" bronze medals, struck by Hoffman Mint, are edge-numbered and are a limited issue of 1,000.

ANA 1-800-367-9723 or FAX 719-634-4085.



Book Nook

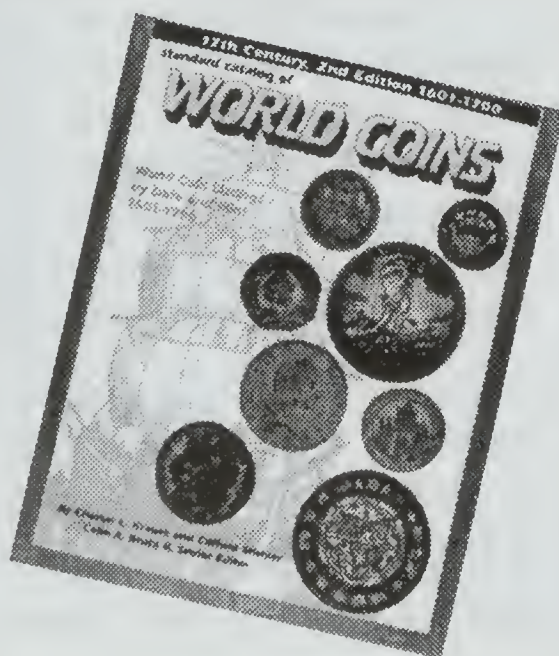
New Standard Catalog of World Coins, 17th Century 1601-1700, 2nd Edition

This is the number one source book for world coin collectors. This comprehensive volume provides the most complete English language reference to coins produced from 1601 to 1700 as well as mintage figures, historical notes, current prices and other information.

This 1,272 page edition features all issuing authorities, including the coins of England, the Papal states, Colonial America, the Russian Empire, China, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and the Austrian states and hundreds of others. Listings run by date and mint, with 24,500 actual-size coin photos to help identify individual pieces.

This represents a combination of 30 years of research, data accumulation, photography and persistence in providing a single comprehensive catalog for collectors.

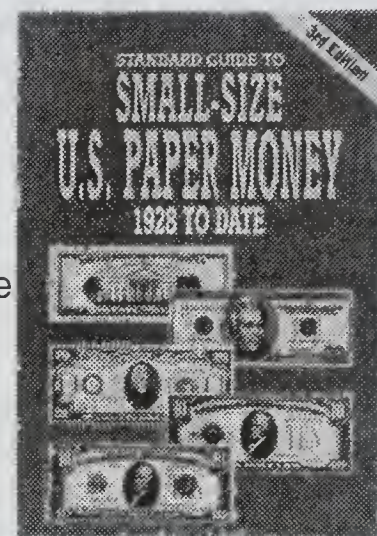
This soft-covered 2nd edition can be ordered from Krause Publications for \$65 plus s/h.



"Standard Guide to Small U.S. Paper Money" 3rd Edition Available

This handy and comprehensive reference for paper money of 1928 to date lists low and high serial numbers and production totals for new \$20 and \$50 notes issued by each of the various Federal Reserve banks. The Series 1996 notes were the first significant redesign of US paper money in almost 70 years.

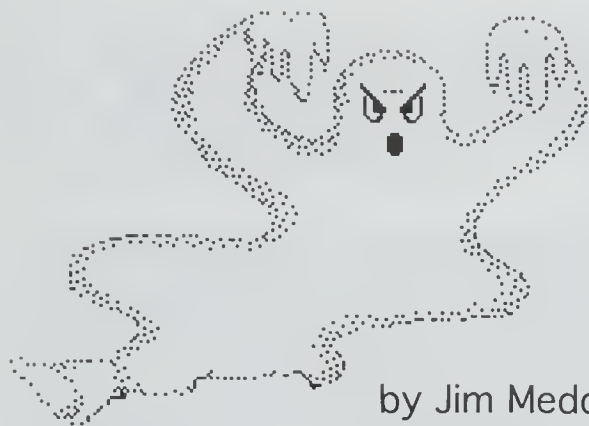
The new \$20 notes range in retail value from \$30 to \$40 in crisp, uncirculated condition. Retail value is the approximate price collectors can expect to pay when purchasing the notes from a dealer.



The new \$50 notes make their debut in the book with retail values ranging from \$60 to \$70, with two exceptions.

In addition to the new listings, values throughout the book were reviewed and updated. Value listings are accompanied by 275 large-size black and white photos to ease identification. Introductory material and historical notes include a thumbnail history of all "modern" paper money, illustrations and descriptions of all experimental notes, mules and blocks, a list of the scarcest and most desirable small-size U.S. paper money and other details to enhance the collecting experience.

This book can be purchased from Krause Publications for \$24.95. Call 1-800-258-0929.



A Tennessee Ghost Town

by Jim Medd #15L

Waldensia, Tennessee, like many coal towns, is now a ghost town. In 1905, at its peak, Waldensia boasted a population of over 500 people. It is located on the Tennessee Railroad about 8 miles from Crossville and had a man-made lake, a large hotel and cottages as well as housing for the mining families.

Three different companies had coal and coke operations there at different times. The first was the Waldensia Coal & Coke Company, which operated from 1903 to 1907. It was followed by the Chicago-Tennessee Coal & Coke Company from 1908 - 1921 and the last was the Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, which ran from 1925 to 1929, when the Great Depression caused them to close down.

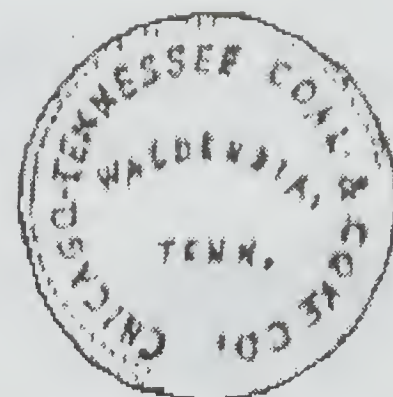
As in many of these towns, lumber from the buildings was salvaged and hauled off to other locations. A few families were left homeless and used the coke ovens for shelter.

The company stores used tokens as credit as was the custom in most coal towns. I am very fortunate to have 12 of the 13 known tokens. They are:

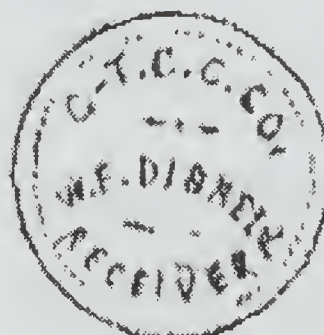
- Waldensia Coal & Coke Co. - 25¢ Br.
- Chicago-Tenn. Coal & Coke Co.
5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1 Br.
- Chicago-Tenn. Coal & Coke Co.
25¢, 50¢, \$1 Al.
- Connellsville Coal & Coke Co.
10¢, 25¢, 50¢ Al.



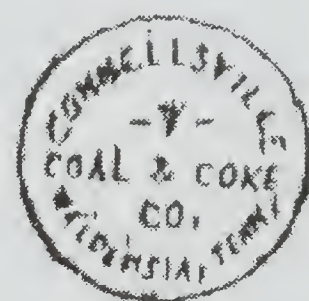
Waldensia Coal &
Coke Co. 25¢ Br.



Chicago-Tenn. Coal
& Coke Co.
5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1 Br.



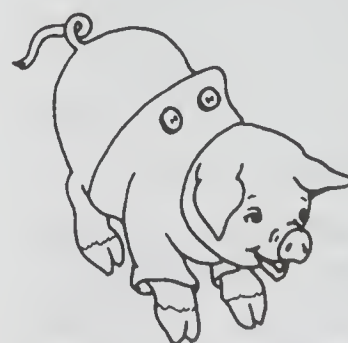
Chicago-Tenn. Coal &
Coke Co.
25¢, 50¢, \$1 Al.



Connellsville Coal &
Coke Co.
10¢, 25¢, 50¢, Al.

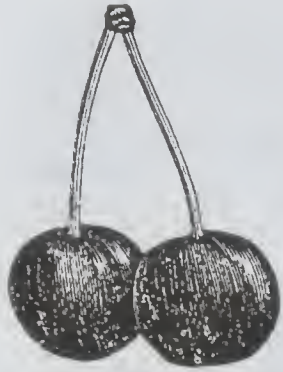
There is also a \$5 brass token known from the Chicago-Tennessee Coal & Coke Company.

All of the tokens that I have were dug. According to one story, when the Chicago-Tennessee Coal & Coke Co. would no longer redeem their tokens, people threw them into the slop barrel outside the store. Naturally the slop was fed to the hogs, and these tokens were later dug in what was formerly the hog pen.



This may be all hog-wash... or maybe I have some "hog-washed" tokens.

All that remains of Waldensia is the man-made lake, part of the railway right-of-way and two rows of coke ovens that are half buried with dirt and underbrush.



Payment Checks of the Cherry Harvest

by Gene Johnson #41

Everyone here in Wisconsin knows that rocky Door County juts out into Lake Michigan, creating a peninsula, but did you know the peninsula creates weather unlike any other section of Wisconsin, and an orchard environment like few places in the nation.

The cherry business on the Door County peninsula has been in operation for 100 years, buoyed by a sweet natural climate, and exceptional soil conditions that at one time allowed over 10,000 acres to be planted into orchards.

Today only a shadow image of this huge regional agri business remains in operation, and competition from Michigan has now flooded the cherry market.

With most stock market businesses operating at least 90% efficiency today, there is little desire for investors to tie their wagon to a 50/50 chance crop where one bad year could spell financial disaster.

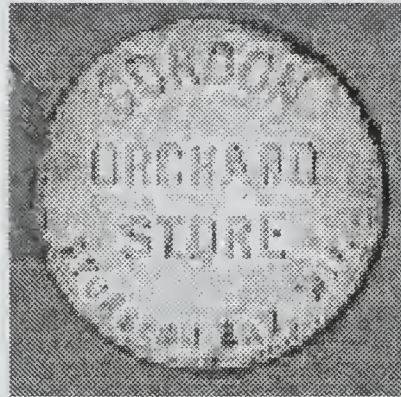
In a distant past, and kinder business era, the sweet smell of success caused a less affluent public to swarm to Door County, Wisconsin twice a year, in the spring to view the fabled cherry blossoms, and again in the fall to hand pick the tart red fruit.

The fruit itself has always been in demand for pies and pastry fillings, and some of that demand remains today, but artificial fillings of all kinds have become an acceptable, larger and less costly part of the food business.

The tokens of the Door County cherry business were a function of the fall

harvest, since early commercial cherry pickers were largely immigrants from Jamaica, plus a smattering of Wisconsin youngsters.

Before the road systems in the state were capable of a decent ride from Milwaukee to the peninsula, young people from the big city traveled by Lake Michigan steamship to the orchards, where the working rate was less than 50¢ a day, and child labor was never discussed.



25¢ Token from
Gordon Orchard
Store, Sturgeon
Bay, Wisconsin



The token coinage was a natural spin-off and “simplifier” for dealing with the immigrant language barrier. In the bigger orchard operations, a company store was established, migrant housing was provided, and an orderly if not completely fair economic system implemented. Token coinage held the worker’s money captive.

The migrant force returned each year, and several generations of Jamaican cherry pickers toiled in the orchards before World War II brought an end to immigration.

At this time, German and Italian prisoners of war replaced the Jamaicans as cherry pickers, but the prisoners were not allowed to use the token coinage, while the Wisconsin kids still used the payment checks.

When the prisoner pickers left after the war, migrant workers from Texas became the primary cherry pickers.

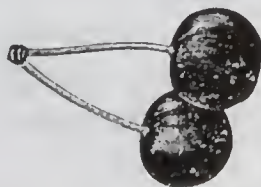
When this work force was granted the minimum wage, profit in raising cherries became marginal, and automation in the form of "shakers" replaced the hand labor, which subsequently dried up the need for token coinage.

The effect of the minimum wage ended large scale cherry raising in Door County because the tree shaker which had replaced the migrant worker was a mixed blessing. Not only was the machine very expensive, which the growers might have been able to overcome, but it proved to reduce tree life by 10 years.

As the tree shakers reduced tree life and the economic conditions of the cherry business was such that replacement orchards were not planted. Thus, ending the era of the big cherry groves and began the boom in land development in what has become a prime tourist vacation area. The big business now was housing developments, motels and condos, that now stand where the cherry orchards once reined in beauty.

A few small orchards continue to flourish with "pick-your-own" type harvesting, which is very popular today. (The return to nature folks love the picking).

The token coinage of the Sturgeon Bay area came out of the woodwork in the mid-1960s when the large orchards went bankrupt. They should exist by the boxfull, but stangely, no hoards ever surfaced and the tokens are still relatively scarce.



Buffalo Nickels a Challenging Series to Collect

by Bill Brandimore #1638

The "Buffalo Nickel" is a coin distinctly American in character and lineage. It was more or less named for its "tails" side or reverse design, since the "Indian Head" title had already been claimed by the cent of 1859 to 1909.

In reality, however, the Indian portrait on the obverse of this nickel was modeled after a composite of three different and genuine Native Americans: Iron Tail (Custer's opponent at the Little Big Horn), Two Moons and John Big Tree. Because these men were from different tribes, the effect was not of any one Indian nation, but representative of all.

This contrasted with the "Indian Head" cent, which was probably modeled after the "Venus Accroupie" or "Crouching Venus" one of the Greco-Roman statues of Venus housed in a Philadelphia museum at the time the cent was designed. At least that identical profile recurs frequently in James Longacre's sketchbooks.

This is much more likely than the popular belief that the coin was modeled after Longacre's daughter, Sarah, as she played with a toy war bonnet. At any rate, any study of the "Indian Head" cent design quickly reveals that it was not modeled after a Native American. It is done in a classical style, with quite feminine features.

Not so with the Buffalo Nickel, with its rugged masculine style, moreover, the Indian portrait on the Buffalo Nickel has a great depth of character and a realism that portrays dignity and strength, making the coin a true American classic.

The buffalo, or more properly referred to as American bison, on the reverse was modeled after Black Diamond, a resident of the

Central Park Zoo in New York City at the time the coin was designed. He seems to radiate the frontier, power and performance -- even though the frontier had almost completely disappeared, along with he and his kind.



This coin was produced from 1913 until 1938. It was minted in Philadelphia and at the branch mints in Denver and San Francisco.

Mint marks for the branch mints -- no marks were used by the main mint in those days -- were located below the buffalo between "five" and "cents". In high grade, this coin is particularly attractive.

Eventually, after posing for the coin, gaining frame and growing old, Black Diamond was slaughtered and butchered, and the firm of A. Silz sold the steaks for \$2 per pound... a lot in that era. So much for sentiment, retirement and fame.

As early as April 1913, the first year of issue, it was discovered that the date was wearing off the coins because it had been placed too high on the obverse design. That was altered, but the dates still wore off rather quickly until after 1925 when the date was recessed still further and the problem was finally resolved.

The rest of the design was also modified slightly in 1913, and most critics believe the coin suffered, as some of the rugged features on the buffalo's hide and many of the details of the Indian's hair, facial wrinkles and feather detail were omitted. There is some speculation that this was the result of

jealousy on the part of the chief mint engraver, Charles E. Barber, over the work of the designer, James Earle Fraser.

One of the key wear points on the coin is the horn of the buffalo itself. Collector's especially like to obtain specimens in which the entire horn is visible and sharp. That is generally a condition known as "extra fine."

Some rather inexpensive coins in this series in the very good or fine condition become quite expensive at the very fine and extra fine levels. All in all, this is a very challenging series to collect by date and mint mark.

This coin holds particularly fond memories for me as I collected it out of the change on my paper route in the early 1950's. At that time, a great many of these nickels were still in circulation. Frustratingly, however, many of them were without dates... for the reasons previously mentioned.

The interesting anecdotes in this article come from "Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins." If I were going to buy just one book on coins for my library, this would be it. It originally retailed at \$100, but a few years ago sold for about \$65. Mr. Breen died a few years ago, so unfortunately there will not be any new editions.



A New Abe and Alex for Your Wallet

from Associated Press

Get ready. A big Abe Lincoln and Alexander Hamilton... part of the \$5 and \$10 bills will be coming to banks or ATMs by this summer.

The new bills, unveiled last year, include several new features, but it's the bigger and slightly off-center portraits, similar to the new \$20s and \$50s, that people will notice first.

The time before the new \$5 and \$10 bills go into circulation will be used by companies and metro stations to retool their machines to accept the new bills. The old bills will still be accepted and recirculated until they wear out, which takes about 2 years.

The bigger portraits of President Lincoln and Hamilton, the nation's first Treasury Secretary, are easier to recognize and their added detail harder to duplicate. Moving them off center allows for a watermark and reduces wear on the portraits.

Other new features include:

- * Watermarks based on the portraits that are visible when held up to a light;
- * An embedded polymer security thread that, among other things, glows blue on the \$5 and white on the \$10 bill when exposed to an ultraviolet light.
- * Very tiny printing, visible with a magnifying glass, are on both bills, but in different locations. It appears as a thin line to the naked eye and blurred when copied.
- * Very fine lines behind both Lincoln's portrait and the Lincoln Memorial on the \$5, and behind Hamilton's portrait and the U.S. Treasury Building on the \$10. When duplicated, the lines come out in a wavy pattern.



The redesigned \$5 and \$10 bills are on the left; the old ones on the right.

On the \$10 bill, but not on the new \$5, a numeral on the lower right corner of the front is printed in color-shifting ink that looks green when viewed straight on and black when viewed from an angle.

The new bills will continue to be printed on cotton-linen paper as the old money so they won't feel differently, and the colors of the ink will stay the same.

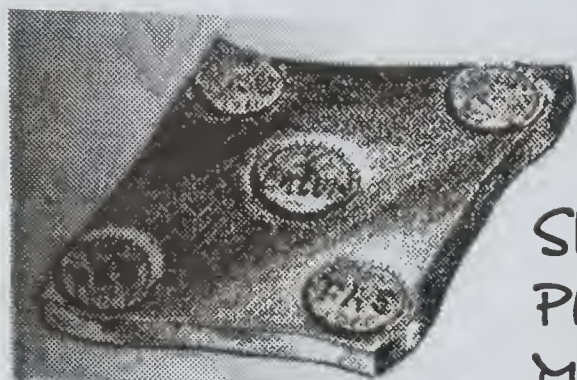
Stolen Identities

The Federal Trade Commission has established a toll-free number to help battle identity theft, a growing tool for criminals to steal money by posing as someone else.

By calling 1-877-438-4333, consumers can report the crime and get advice about minimizing damage and restoring their good name. The same service is available online at www.consumer.gov/idtheft.

By stealing personal information, particularly Social Security numbers, thieves can obtain credit cards, forge identity cards and borrow money.

A FTC telephone hotline was opened quietly last November and has drawn about 400 calls a week. They anticipate 200,000 calls a year now that they have begun publicizing the service.



SWEDISH PLATE MONEY

by Phyllis Calkins

Equivalent to a U.S. half-dollar is a coin of the 18th century. These square-shaped coins are a type of coin peculiar to Sweden.

The material used was mainly copper from the Falun copper mine, which has been worked for 800 years and is still being worked. The values in use were 10, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 1/2 daler.

The half daler is a 4" square of copper weighing 3/4 of a pound. An 8 daler piece measures 24" long by 12" wide and weighs 32 pounds.

Coining of big-sized copper pieces goes back as far as 1644 when the 10-daler appeared. The 10-daler is the biggest coin in the world (70x30 centimeters) and weighs 45 pounds. 25,539 pieces were minted, of which only four have been preserved.

In 1715 the weight of the 1 daler-piece was fixed at 0.8757 kilo.

Coining of square-shaped pieces went on until 1776.

Piggy-Bank Profits

ERRORS and VARIATIONS at the Mint can make an ordinary penny worth 100,000 times face value or an off-center quarter a \$400 novelty.

Here is a list of valuable coins that could be in your piggy bank..

(Obverse refers to the front (or face) side of a coin; reverse refers to the back. Mint marks are "P" for Philadelphia, "S" for San Francisco and "D" for Denver.

COIN	DESCRIPTION	VALUE*
1955 penny	Doubled-die obverse; a "shadowing" or doubling of the letters is apparent.	\$12,000
1984 penny	Another doubled-die obverse; the tip-off is Lincoln's double ear lobe.	\$350
1942-D dime	Overdate; the minting date is printed twice, with 1942 stamped over 1941.	\$5,700
1972 penny	Doubled-die obverse; doubling seen on words "Liberty" and "In God We Trust."	\$350
1974-D half dollar	Blurred motto on obverse; look for fuzziness in the word "Liberty."	\$250
1997-P nickel	Coin has a matte finish, struck for a special U.S. Mint-made set.	\$200
1999 Delaware quarter	Stamped off-center, from 10% to 50% off, greater variance ups value.	\$150-500
1961 proof half dollar	Doubled-die reverse; the motto "E pluribus unum" is double-stamped.	\$2,000
1969-S penny	Doubled-die obverse; observed as slightly out of focus lettering.	\$17,000
1970 proof dime	Missing "S" mint mark; about 2,000 without the mark escaped detection.	\$450
1973 nickel	Nickels were overstruck on the wrong side with a 1974 nickel design.	\$1,700

Thanks to Leon Saryan for submitting this information

* Values are for coins in uncirculated condition; values may decrease sharply relative to condition.



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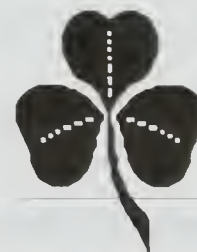
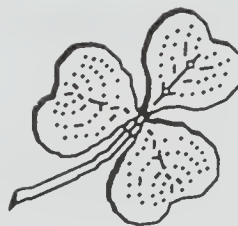
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1/2 page	18	60
Full page	30	100

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Available for 4 issues per year on a first-come basis. If new copy has not been submitted by the deadline, the previous ad will be repeated.

Deadline - Ads must be received as follows: February 1st for the Spring issue; May 1st for the Summer issue; August 1st for the Fall issue and December 1st for the Winter issue.

Mechanical Requirements

Full page, 7-3/4" x 6-1/4"; half page may be vertical or horizontal. Single column width 3". All rates are for camera ready copy. Advertisements submitted not camera ready will be charged an additional \$5 for a 1/4 page ad and \$10 for 1/2 and 1-page ads.

Restrictions

No mail bid sale listings, no ads offering layaways and no ads from minors will be accepted. Ads must have numismatic significance. The editor reserves the right to reject any advertising.

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SHOW CALENDAR

Show Chairmen, please send information on your upcoming coin shows to Phyllis Calkins, NOW News Editor, P.O. Box 155, Mazomanie, WI 53560. Include name of show, location, dates and times, tables and Show Chairman's name, address & phone number.

March 18, 2000 - Sheboygan

Sheboygan Coin Club's Coin, Sportscard & Beanie Babies Show at Sheboygan Armory, 516 Broughton Dr., Sheboygan. 40 tables (20 coin/20 other). Chm. Ed Rautmann, 1652 Riverdale Ave., Sheboygan, WI 53081. Ph. 920-452-0054.

March 19, 2000 - Waukesha

Waukesha Annual Coin Show at Elks Lodge, 2301 Springdale Road, Waukesha, WI 53186. 25-30 tables. Contact Forrest Schumacher, 414-542-3934.

March 19, 2000 - Springfield, IL

Central Illinois Numismatic Association Spring Coin Show at Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive, Springfield, IL. 45 tables. Admission 50¢. Contact Steve Butler, 1712 S. First St., Springfield, IL 62704 Ph. 217-528-7634.

April 2, 2000 - Madison

Madison Coin Show at Turner Hall, 3001 S. Stoughton Rd. (Hwy. 51), Madison. Hours: 9-4 pm. Chm. Len Roosmalen Ph. 608-233-2118.

April 2, 2000 - Milan, IL

Quad City Coin Spring Show at Milan Community Center, Camden Park, US 67, Milan, IL. Hours 9-4 pm., 70 tables. Contact John Brixey 309-788-8726.

April 6-9 , 2000 - Rosemont IL

Chicago International Coin Fair 25th annual show at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N Manheim, Rosemont, IL.

April 9, 2000 - East Peoria, IL

ILNA Spring Show hosted by the Corn Belt Coin Club and Tazewell Numismatic Society at Mark Twain Hotel, East Peoria, IL. 48 Tables, Hours: 9-4 pm. Contact Dale Freidinger, PO Box 696, Pekin, IL 61554 Ph. 309-662-0159.

April 13-15, 2000 - Milwaukee

South Shore Coin Club's 36th annual show at Four Points Hotel Sheraton Milwaukee Airport, 4747 S. Howell Ave., Milwaukee. Hours: Thursday 3-8 pm, Friday 10-6 pm., Saturday 10-4 pm. 100 dealers. \$1 donation for patrons over 12. Bourse Chair: Annette Tramte Ph. 414-541-7028. Show Chair Walter Weis Ph. 414-384-7966.

April 16, 2000 - Appleton

Fox Valley Coin Club's 45th show at Holiday Inn, Jct. Hwy. 41 & College Ave., Appleton, WI. Hours 9-4 pm., 40 dealers. Chm. Jim Bayer, PO Box 1981, Appleton, WI 54913. Ph. 920-739-1089.

April 30, 2000 - Wausau

Wisconsin Valley Coin Show at Midway Hotel, 2901 Martin Ave., Wausau, WI. Hours 9-5 pm. 50 tables. Show Chm. Thad Streeter, 5002 Tanya St., Schofield, WI 54476. Ph. 715-355-5437.

May 4-7, 2000 - Central States

61st convention at the Minneapolis Convention Center, 1301 2nd Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN (May 4 PNG Day).

May 19-20, 2000 - NOW 40th Anniversary

hosted by Krause Publications, Iola, WI. Hours: Friday 2-6 pm., Saturday 9-6 pm. Bourse contact: Cliff Mishler, Krause Publications, 700 East State Street, Iola, WI 54990.

June 11, 2000 - Rice Lake

Barron County Coin Show at Cedar Mall, 2900 S. Main Street, Rice Lake. Hours: 9-4 pm. Bourse Chair: Sue Peterson, 119 E. Freeman St., Rice Lake, WI 54868.

June 17-18, 2000 - Rhinelander

Northwoods Stamp & Coin Club's annual coin show at Nicolet College LRC building, County Hwy. "G", Rhinelander. Hours: Sat. 10-5 pm; Sunday 10-4 pm. Chm. Larry Marten 3295 Hancock Lake Road, Harshaw, WI 54529 Ph. 715-282-5636.

July 23, 2000 - Springfield, IL

Central Illinois Numismatic Assoc. Summer Coin Show at Northfield Center 1, 3210 Northfield Drive, Springfield, IL. 45 tables. 50¢ admission. Contact: Jay Peniwell, 308 N. Park Avenue, Springfield, IL 62702. Ph. 217-793-0919.

August 9-13, 2000 - ANA

World's Fair of Money at Philadelphia, PA.

August 27, 2000 - Fond du Lac

Fond du Lac Coin Show at American Legion Memorial Club House, 500 Fond du Lac Ave., Fond du Lac. 18 tables. Bourse Chm. Andy Portmann, PO Box 952, Fond du Lac, WI 54935.

September 7-9, 2000 - Central States

Fall convention hosted by ILNA in Harvey, IL. Contact Clayton Hageman, PO Box 141, Plano, IL 60545. Ph. 630-552-3491.

September 14-16, 2000 - Milwaukee

Milwaukee Numismatic Society's Coin Show at 4 Points Sheraton Hotel, 4747 S. Howell Avenue, Milwaukee. \$1 admission (Juniors free). Exhibits and 94 dealers. Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge Clinic held Saturday. Bourse Chm. Dave Hunsicker, 248 S 7th Avenue, West Bend, WI 53095. Ph. 414-338-6064.

September 24, 2000 - Rockford, IL

Rockford Area Coin Club's 88th Semi-Annual Coin Show at Holiday Inn Hoffman House, 7550 E. State Street, Rockford, IL. 40 Tables. Hours: 9-4 pm. Bourse Chm. Larry Kasberger, 2419 Circle Drive, Belvidere, IL 61008. Ph. 815-547-6382.

October 21, 2000 - Sheboygan

Sheboygan Coin Club's Coin, Sportscard & Beanie Babies Show at Sheboygan Armory, 516 Broughton Dr., Sheboygan. 40 tables (20 coin/20 other). Chm. Ed Rautmann, 1652 Riverdale Ave., Sheboygan, WI 53081. Ph. 920-452-0054.

November 12, 2000 - Kenosha

Kenosha Coin Show at the Kenosha Union Club, 3030 39th Ave., Kenosha. Hours: 9-3 pm., 25 tables. Chm. Jerry Binsfeld, PO Box 580191, Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158. Ph. 414-654-6272.

February 18, 2001 - Oshkosh

Numismatic Research Society's 18th annual coin show. Contact Numismatic Research Society, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

March 2001 - ANA

National Money Show at Salt Lake City, UT.

April 5-8, 2001 - Central States

Indianapolis, IN (April 5 PNG Day).

August 8-12, 2001 - ANA

World's Fair of Money at Atlanta, GA.

February 17, 2002 - Oshkosh

Numismatic Research Society's 19th annual coin show. Contact Numismatic Research Society, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

March 8-10, 2002 - ANA

National Money Show at Jacksonville, FL.

April 25-28, 2002 - Central States

hosted by Columbus Numismatic Society in Columbus, OH (Apr. 25 is PNG Day).

July 31-August 4, 2002 - ANA

World's Fair of Money at New York City, NY.

February 16, 2003 - Oshkosh

Numismatic Research Society's 20th annual coin show. Contact Numismatic Research Society, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

July 30-August 3, 2003 - ANA

World's Fair of Money at Baltimore, MD.

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Show Calendar continued...

February 15, 2004 - Oshkosh

Numismatic Research Society's 21st annual coin show. Contact Numismatic Research Society, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

March 2004 - ANA

National Money Show at Portland, OR.

August 2004 - ANA

World's Fair Show at Denver, CO.

February 20, 2005 - Oshkosh

Numismatic Research Society's 22nd annual show. Contact Numismatic Research Society, PO Box 254, Oshkosh, WI 54902.

August 2005 - ANA

World's Fair of Money at Pittsburg, PA.

August 2-6, 2006 - ANA

World's Fair of Money at Milwaukee, WI.

